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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/691,262	10/22/2003	Eric M. Peterson	200310181-1	5440
22879 HEWLETT P.2	7590 09/25/200 ACKARD COMPANY	7 .	EXAMINER	
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD			KEEFER, MICHAEL E	
	JAL PROPERTY ADM NS, CO 80527-2400	IINISTRATION	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/25/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s) '	
Office Action Summary		10/691,262	PETERSON ET A	AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Michael E. Keefer	2154	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this commu or Reply	nication appears on the cover s	neet with the correspondence a	ddress
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD IN CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE INSIGN of time may be available under the provision SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this come of period for reply is specified above, the maximum of the reply within the set or extended period for reply received by the Office later than three months and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	MAILING DATE OF THIS COM is of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, howeve imunication. statutory period will apply and will expire SIX by will, by statute, cause the application to be	MUNICATION. r, may a reply be timely filed (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this ecome ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ŕ
Status	·			
1)	Responsive to communication(s) file	led on 22 October 2003		
2a)∏	This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)⊠ This action is non-final.		
3)□	Since this application is in condition	,—	al matters, prosecution as to th	e merits is
-/-	closed in accordance with the pract			
Disposit	ion of Claims			
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/s Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-15</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restr	are withdrawn from considerati		,
Applicat	ion Papers			
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the drawing(s) filed on <u>22 October</u> Applicant may not request that any objected Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the oath or declaration is objected.	$2003$ is/are: a) $\square$ accepted or ection to the drawing(s) be held in a squired if the correction is required if the correction is required.	abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). frawing(s) is objected to. See 37 C	FR 1.121(d).
Priority (	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a)	<ul><li>2. Certified copies of the priority</li><li>3. Copies of the certified copies</li></ul>	y documents have been receive y documents have been receive s of the priority documents have lonal Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a	ed. ed in Application No e been received in this Nationa )).	l Stage
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2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Infor	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review of Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date 10/22/2003.	(PTO-948) Pa	terview Summary (PTO-413) Sper No(s)/Mail Date  httice of Informal Patent Application her:	

Application/Control Number: 10/691,262 Page 2

Art Unit: 2154

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office Action is responsive to the Application filed 10/22/2003.

### Specification

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1-2, 6, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vaidya (US 6279113).

Regarding claims 1, 6, and 12, Vaidya discloses:

A network usage analyzer, comprising:

a network query client residing in a first network; and (central data respository 12, in network 11)

a network query server residing in a second network protected by a firewall, the network query server operable to collect usage data associated with the second network and respond to at least one query regarding usage of the second network from the network query client. (Data collector 10 in network 24, as stated in the first paragraph of the detailed description, data collectors can be

firewalls, in addition to their data collector functionality. Data repository 12 polls the data collectors to obtain network security data. (Col. 5 lines 27-29)

Regarding claim 2 as applied to claim 1, Vaidya discloses:

wherein the network query client and network query server are operable to communicate using a common protocol. (Since there are no protocol translators, in Fig. 1, the data collectors and data repository must inherently be using a common protocol to communicate.)

Regarding claim 4 as applied to claim 1, Vaidya discloses:

wherein the network query server is operable to receive a query from the network query client related to how resources in the second network are used. (the network security data that is polled for indicates whether resources are being used to attack a system. (Col. 5))

Regarding claim 5 as applied to claim 1, Vaidya discloses:

wherein the network query server is operable to collect data related to how resources in the second network are used. (the network security data that is returned indicates whether resources are being used to attack a system. The data collectors collect information regarding packet traffic. (Col. 5))

Regarding claim 11 as applied to claim 6, Vaidya discloses:

receiving, by the network query server, network configuration information.

(Col. 5 lines 66-67 discloses network configuration data being sent (thus inherently received) to the data collectors.

Application/Control Number: 10/691,262 Page 4

Art Unit: 2154

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 3, 7-8, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vaidya as applied to claims 1, 6, and 12 above, and further in view of Skonnard ("SOAP: The Simple Object Access Protocol").

Vaidya discloses all the limitations of claims 3, 7-8, and 13 except for the firewall explicitly not being reconfigured and that the protocol used to poll the data collectors is SOAP.

The general concept of using SOAP to provide application functionality between networks with firewalls and avoiding reconfiguring them is well known in the art as taught by Skonnard. ("most firewalls block non-HTTP requests. SOAP gets around this limitations to provide intraprocess communication across machines.")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vaidya with the general concept of using SOAP to provide application functionality between networks with firewalls and avoiding reconfiguring them as taught by Skonnard in order to open as few ports in the firewalls as possible to increase security.

7. Claims 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vaidya as applied to claims 1 and 12 above, and further in view of Korematsu (US 5978478).

Vaidya discloses all the limitations of claims 9 and 14 except for the repository authenticating with the data collectors.

The general concept of authenticating between a client and server using a request and acknowledgement is well known in the art as taught by Korematsu. (Col. 1 lines 46-59 teach sending a authenticate request and an authenticate acknowledgement.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vaidya with the general concept of authenticating between a client and server using a request and acknowledgement as taught by Korematsu in order to make sure that possible network attack information is not passed to non-trusted entities.

8. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vaidya and Korematsu as applied to claims 6 and 9 above, and further in view of Jackson et al. (US 2002/0049909).

Vaidya and Korematsu teach all the limitations of claim 10 except for authenticating periodically.

The general concept of periodically renewing authentication is well known in the art as taught by Jackson. ([0085] teaches verficiation of authentication at periodic or continual times.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Vaidya and Korematsu with the general concept of periodically renewing authentication as taught by Jackson in order to further increase the security of the authenticated connection.

9. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vaidya as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Smith (US 7137139).

Vaidya discloses all the limitations of claim 15 except for network configuration information being sent from the data collectors to the depository.

The general concept of sending network configuration data from elements in a network to a depository is well known in the art as taught by Smith. (Abstract, Configuration data for the network element is received and checked against previously stored configuration data.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Vaidya and the general concept of sending network configuration data from elements in a network to a depository as taught by Smith in order to make sure that the configuration of the data collectors has not been altered by an attack.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael E. Keefer whose telephone number is (571) 270-1591. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 5:30am-2pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000 and FLYNN SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

MEK 9/12/2007